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AUTHOR Tsang, Kuo-jen
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ABSTRACT

A study investigated how news photographs in "Time" and "Newsweek" have portrayed the world to their readers. News photographs about foreign nations were selected from 60 issues of each magazine for the years 1971, 1976, and 1980. The picture's subject, size, country, and source, and the section in which it appeared were recorded. Results indicated that nonviolent events dominated the content of news pictures in both magazines for all three years, with human interest and government/political affairs the dominant themes. The total percentage of violent pictures increased from 1971 to 1980 in "Time," while human interest pictures increased in "Newsweek." Most pictures about foreign countries were found in the world affairs sections of the magazines, and more than 70% of them were related to either world politics or world business. The main sources for the pictures were staff photographers, wire services, photographic agencies, and independent photographers ("stringers"). Western and Eastern European countries received relatively more favorable coverage in the pictures than did other countries, and regions such as Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands/Australia/New Zealand were rarely presented as subjects. (Author/FL)

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WORLD IMAGES IN NEWSMAGAZINE PICTURES:

A Preliminary Study

by

Kuo-jen Tsang
Ph.D. Candidate
Journalism Department
The University of Texas at Austin

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ABSTRACT

News pictures were often considered important because of their high attention value. But among all the elements in print media dealing with news transmissions, news photographs are probably the least studied. This paper investigated how news pictures in Time and Newsweek had undergone the work of portraying the world to their readers. The content of news pictures about foreign nations in 60 issues selected from Time and Newsweek in 1971, 1976, and 1980 was surveyed. The subject, size, country, source, and magazine section of each picture were then counted and measured. It was found in this research that 1) non-violent pictures dominated the content of news photos in three years in both magazines; human interest and government/political affairs were the two dominant themes. 2) The total percentage of violent pictures has increased from 1971 to 1980 in Time magazine; but in Newsweek, pictures about human interest have increased largely in the last decade. 3) Most pictures about foreign nations were offered by the section of world affairs in each magazine, and more than 70% of news pictures were related either to world politics or world business. 4) The main sources for news pictures of foreign affairs were: staff photographers, wire services, photo agencies, and independent photographers (or stringers). 5) Western and Eastern European countries received relatively more favorable coverage in the news pictures in these two magazines, while regions such as Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific Islands/Australia/New Zealand were rarely presented.

WORLD IMAGES IN NEWSMAGAZINE PICTURES:

A Preliminary Study

Among all the media which provide us with day-to-day news stories, news pictures have probably received the least attention. Very few researchers have concentrated their interest on the effectiveness of the news photograph as a story-telling medium. A few studies of news flow either treated pictures as a part of stories,[1] or simply separated them out and ignored them.[2] Yet news photographs have often been considered to have high attention value and thus to attract readers.[3] Some agreed that news pictures are deemed important because they stir a reader's interest to go through a story, or because they give readers a better understanding of that story. It is often said that a good picture is worth throusands of words[4]-"it tells a lot with a big wallop that reader won't forget."[5] A study has even shown that "three times as many men and four times as many women read the average one-column picture as read the average news story."[6]

On the other hand, picture also can lie, exaggerate, or distort in the same way as stories. Oftentimes pictures upset rather than please readers. Fedler et al. found that readers were most disturbed by photographs showing human suffering, injuries, and death.[7] MacLean and Hazard's study also found that pictures of war, destruction, and death do rouse great intensity and are highly read, but

apparently are not well-liked by most people.[8] In one sense, it seems that people disliked "bad" pictures but were still highly motivated by them. This may explain why photojournalists have always looked for "bang-bang" with increasing vigor and intensity.[9] "War, poverty, and misery are the seductive mistresses of photojournalism," wrote Howard Chapnick, president of Black Star, a prominent photo agency. "They reflect the conflict and drama of man's life-and-death struggle for survival."[10]

The purpose of this paper is to investigate how news pictures in Time and Newsweek portray the world to their readers. The study utilizes newsmagazines for the content analysis mainly because they are widely considered an important source of international news. For instance, Gans noted that, while daily papers are a mixture of local and national news, newsweeklies such as Time and Newsweek reach the people who want purely national and international news.[11] In other words, while Americans rely heavily on newspapers and televisions for the day-to-day explanations of the world affairs, they also depend on newsmagazines, together with other media, to provide in-depth treatment of information about the outside world. Further, in Johnstone et al's portrait of American journalists, it was found that the nation's reporters now rely strongly on newsmagazines, particularly Time and Newsweek, for their daily coverage of the society.[12] It was also reported in the same study that Time and Newsweek both were listed by journalists as the most reliable news source in their own work.

The Historical Bases of the International News Research

A quick survey of Journalism Quarterly, Gazette, Public Opinion Quarterly, Journal of Communication, and Journal of Broadcasting would reveal that the early research on international news emphasized on two-fold events: how America was covered in media in other nations, and how the effect of American society on the foreign news it receives.[13] Three categories may be generalized for those studies published before and during the 1950s in this area. The first group of research mainly originated from Lasswell's exploring work on allied propaganda during the First World War,[14] which was concerned with communication activities for creating favorable images across national boundaries.[15] The second category includes those studies of the foreign press, based on small-scale content analysis to find out how America was portrayed.[16] Lee coined these studies as attributive analytic work.[17] The third group vastly dealt with comparative media systems, aiming at introducing the press or broadcasting systems in different nations.[18] In Journalism Quarterly, for example, a bulk of literature were included in the 1950s to report the foreign press in China, Cuba, France, Italy, just to name a few.

In the early 1950s, the research trend in this field began to change to a more specific, quantitative, and empirical direction. The fundamental job of this new trend was probably set by the four issues published by the International Press Institute in Zurich in 1952-56. Considered as the first systematic survey of international news flow, IPI's work illustrated problems concerning "imbalanced" news exchanges between developed and developing nations--a topic

that has dominated the following studies in this area for more than 30 years.[19] In general, these studies concluded that two-thirds of all foreign news transmitted by the world news agencies were of the "official" kind, chiefly politics and largely a reflection of American policy. It further revealed that the news agencies were the paramount source of the average newspapers, and the coverage of the news agencies is heavily centered on a few major countries--the United States, the United Kingdom, etc.

IPI's initial exploring work was followed by Schramm's more complex and specialized studies in the early 1960s.[20] In his pioneering study of world press, Schramm compared 14 newspapers in 14 nations and presented his results in a way similar to those of IPI's. That is, the flow of international news is basically thin, and "unbalanced" with heavy coverage of a few highly industralized countries but with little mention of those countries with low economic and political status. Schramm's greatest contribution to the research of international news flow, therefore, was his identification of major concepts and dimensions in our field, including the pattern, nature, type, structure, and factors of international news flow and coverage.[21]

Following the framework defined by IPI's reports and Schramm's studies, Hester, who did a number of studies on international news flow, released his most extensive discussion in 1974. In this study of AP performance,[22] Hester found that the news being disseminated by the wires could be classified into a few major subject categories

(i.e., military-defense, foreign relations), and that this news flowed mainly from a few countreis. In this article, which was excerpted from his doctoral dissertation, Hester redefined the methodology for foreign news content analysis--for example, what should be regarded as foreign and how to categorize the subject matter of news. He also pointed out the importance of interviewing and surveying the editors to get insight into their perception of foreign news selection and reader interest.

In his subsequent studies on this topic, Hester changed his interest from the wire service to other media, including television,[23] shortwave broadcasts,[24] and the Inter Press Service.[25] He also continuously expanded his concerns to such topics as: defining international news categories,[26] presenting theoretical propositions,[27] and suggesting important news flow determinants.[28] As Hur suggested, Hester's contribution to the research of international news was his work of formulating a set of theoretical hypotheses to explain and predict the volume and direction of world news flow and factors affecting such flow.[29]

Unlike the three major contributors examined above, the fourth one, in a broad sense, was contributed by a group of researchers (mostly Scandinavians) who undertook a different approach to study the flow of international news. Among them, Galtung and Ruge's work probably has attracted the most attention in this field.[30] The three frequently asked questions by these researchers include: 1) What is it that makes the phenomena surrounding foreign news? 2)

What is the process that a news event is transmitted to a news user? and 3) What are the factors that make news flow, or not flow, from one point to another in the international scene?

In their extensive study of news structure, Galtung and Ruge suggested 12 theoretical propositions on what will strike our attention, set up four hypotheses to be tested by content analysis of the presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus crises in four Norweigian papers, and finally presented another 12 suggestions for better coverage of foreign events. Later, this approach was criticized by their colleagues in the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo as being most psychological.[31] Rosengren, another Scandinavian researcher, extended this criticism and stressed that not only psychological and cultural factors but also political and economic factors were relevant to the flow of international news. In general, most of these scholars from Scandinavia were interested in locating the factors influencing the flow of international news.

In summary, at least four fundamental studies of international news research could be identified. IPI's reports have opened up the whole research area of international news communication to interested scholars and students. Schramm continued this tradition by identifying a number of important subfields for researchers. Hester, on the other hand, conducted empirical studies to test some hypotheses proposed by the earlier studies, including those of IPI's and Schramm's, and also contributed to the field by offering more

theoretical propositions about the volume and direction of the flow of international news research. Scandinavian researchers, including Galtung, Ostgaard, Sand, Rosengren, among others, have concentrated their efforts on the news factors. On the whole, all these studies have helped the growth of the field in the recent decades. To summarize the important research emphasis and directions in this field, the following patterns are given with each including some subcategories:

1) Geographical Approach:
   a. General area approach--dealing with one country, one area, or one region.
   b. Cross-country approach--representing studies dealing with more than two countries.
   c. Country-region approach--studying news flow between country and region, such as between the United States and South America.
   d. Region-region approach--studying news flows between regions such as between South and North America.
2) Media Approach:
   a. Single medium approach--only one medium studied, such as newspapers, newsmagazines, televisions, radios, news agencies, news films, and correspondents, etc.
   b. Cross-media or multi-media approach.
3) Time Period Approach:
   a. Single event approach--dealing with a single news event.
   b. Short-period approach--dealing with a case lasted for some time.

c. Longitudinal approach.

4) Theoretical Approach:

a. General conceptual analysis.

b. News value analysis.

c. News factor research.

d. Gatekeeping-function analysis.

e. News flow and foreign policy studies.

f. News flow and studies in other fields (i.e., economics).

Method

In this study, only news pictures in the two newsmagazines (Time and Newsweek) were examined. News pictures are defined in this research as any original visual picture produced by photo-journalists and photographers. This means some reproduced pictures from movies or artistic work were excluded. Material such as text, maps, tables, advertisements, and cartoons were ignored.

Ten issues from Time and Newsweek, each in 1971, 1976, and 1980, were randomly selected. These three years were chosen to detect the trend, if there were any, in the most recent decade. All the pictures about foreign nations in those 60 issues were counted and measured by using square inches; headcuts, on the other hand, were assigned separately. Each picture was also classified according to its subject matter, source, size, country and magazine section. Pictures were measured generally by using the following three steps: 1) the picture itself was observed to determine its subject and country origin; 2) if the subject and information

about the country could not be determined directly, captions (or cutlines) were read; 3) if there were still difficulties in identifying the subject and country, the coder then read the story. A check of coder reliability was made and the result was produced satisfactorily (91.6%).[32] Categories for measuring the subject of each picture are listed as follows:[33]

A. Violent pictures:

1. Social and political conflicts: pictures of civil disorders, demonstrations, protests, terrorism, scandals, court actions, martial-law trials, strikes, riots, etc. Also pictures of criminals, rapists, prosecutors, lawyers, fugitives, political dissidents, and drug dealers or buyers.
2. Armed conflicts--pictures of civil war, hijacking, kidnapping, military operations, guerrilla raids, troop actions, killing of government officials, coups, etc. Also pictures of military staff, hostages, revolutionists, guerrillas, etc.
3. Disasters--pictures of natural catastrophes, man-made disasters, diseases, epidemics, airplane crashes, earthquakes, fires, and refugees. Also pictures of the dead, funerals, massacre scenes, victims in assassinations, bombings, and the wounded.

B. Non-violent pictures:

4. Government/political/diplomatic affairs--pictures of any event related to politics, except those depicting unrest and dissident activities; government meetings, negotiations, elections, etc. Also pictures of government leaders, campaigners, politicians, and the death of government leaders.

5. Business/economics/finance--pictures of any country's development scenes, unemployment, agriculture, trade relations, labor/unions, etc. Also pictures of businessmen, economists, shoppers, etc.
6. Environment/Architecture--pictures of any scene of pollution, highways, population, touring, buildings, streets, architectural designs, etc.
7. Technology/science/medicine--pictures about any technological breakthrough in space, transportation, energy, communications, and other areas of basic research. Also pictures of hospitals, operations, scientists, nuclear plants, etc.
8. Human interest--pictures of education (school), religion, sports, arts, entertainment, social and cultural events, celebrities, royal family's activities, etc. Also pictures of actors, artists, singers, entertainers, reporters, as well as common people.

To study the sources of pictures, the credit lines that run the edges of most published photographs were recorded. Several categories were established, including wire agencies (AP, UPI, TASS, etc), photo agencies (Gamma/Liaison , Sygma, Black Star, etc.), independent photographers, staff photographers, government sources (NASA, Department of Defense, etc.), other magazines (Life, Sports Illustrated, Fortune, etc.), archives, other sources (photos produced by PR firms, etc.), and other newspapers (the N.Y. Times, the L.A. Times etc.).

Since there have not been enough previous studies on this subject (news pictures in the media), the following research questions, rather than hypotheses, were posed for this study:

1) What were the relative amount of cases and general themes of news pictures about foreign nations in Time and Newsweek during the studying period?

2) What were the relative amount of sizes of news pictures in three years studied in Time and Newsweek?

3) What were the sources for foreign news pictures in Time and Newsweek in three years studied?

4) What were the main sources of non-violent versus violent pictures in Time and Newsweek about international affairs?

5) What were the geographical origins of such news pictures of foreign nations in Time and Newsweek?

Here, foreign nations are defined in this study as any nation other than the United States.

Results

In the 60 issues chosen from 1971, 1976, and 1980, the two newsmagazines published a total of 1,253 news pictures about foreign nations in all sections (Time 665 and Newsweek 588). These pictures consumed 16,253 square inches of space in all the issues selected. Not surprisingly, it was non-violent pictures which dominated the subject in both magazines. Table 1 shows that in Time magazine, about 69% of all photos in three years were contributed to non-violent events, and the other 31.2% of pictures were violent-related. In Newsweek, the difference was even greater (74.9% of non-violent

versus 25.1% of violent pictures). For both magazines, pictures of human interest and government/political/diplomatic affairs were the dominant themes; almost two-thirds of the pictures in these three years in each magazine were all related to these two themes. Pictures of business/economics/finance, environment/architecture, technology/science/medicine occupied rather small percentages in both magazines. In addition, more photographs about armed conflicts were reported in Time than in Newsweek. Overall, the differences of subject matters between the two magazines were not statistically significant.

Table 1 About Here

Table 2 presents the percentages of the relative amount of size (in square inches) divided by year in two magazines. In Time, the total percentage of violent pictures has been proportionally increased from 1971 to 1980, while this trend in Newsweek was reversed. The most significant increase in Time was pictures of disasters, which doubled from 7.1% in 1971 to 15.2% in 1980.

On the other hand, in Newsweek, the total percentage of picture sizes about human interest were largely increased in ten years, from 20.5% in 1971 to 50.2% in 1980. In other words, in 1980, Newsweek devoted almost half of their spaces for international news pictures to the subject of human interest.

Table 2 About Here

When considering these pictures by the sections they were assigned in each magazine, it is obvious that more than half of foreign pictures were offered by the section of world affairs, although the number of pictures in this section in both magazines have gradually reduced from 1971 to 1980. For example, in Time magazine, there were 238 pictures related to international affairs in 1971; in 1981, this number was decreased to 213. In Newsweek, the figure was reduced from 205 in 1971 to 178 in 1980. Other sections which also contained comparatively larger number of news pictures about foreign nations were "nations," "business/economics," "people," and "sports". In total, these five sections contributed more than 75% of all pictures related to international affairs.

Sources of News Pictures. Table 3 shows complete information about sources of news pictures in percentages. It is clear that most news pictures about foreign nations were originated from the following four groups: newsmagazine staff photographers, wire agencies, photo agencies, and independent photographers.

In Time, the reliance on photo agencies in the most recent years was reflected in Table 3. In 1971, only one-fourth of news pictures about foreign countries were gathered by photo agencies; whereas in 1980, more than one-third of the pictures of foreign nations were provided by different photo agencies. On the contrary, independent photographers (stringers) were less depended upon by Time in 1980 than in 1971. The difference of sources across three years were significant at 0.001 level.

In Newsweek, the similar pattern was also observed. That is, photo agencies were more relied upon in 1980 than in 1971, whereas the importance of stringers has been decreasing in the last decade.

Table 3 About Here

In order to check whether any specific source had provided more violent news pictures than others, another crosstable was presented here. As Table 4 shows, wire agencies and photo agencies provided more violent pictures than non-violent photos, and independent photographers presented more non-crisis photos than crisis pictures. This pattern was obtained from both magazines, that is, pictures provided by both wire and photo agencies were more violent-oriented, while pictures taken by stringers were more non-violent related. The differences were significant for both magazines at 0.01 level.

Table 4 About Here

Geographical Origins of News Pictures. Table 5 presents the geographical origins of news pictures for both newsmagazines. It is clear from this table that regions such as the Pacific Islands and Australia/New Zealand, Latin America, and Africa rarely received any serious attention by both magazines. Asia had comparatively larger sizes of pictures, but the proportion of violent-oriented pictures was high. For both Eastern and Western Europe, however,

non-violent pictures dominated the subject. International organizations, such as the United Nations and the NATO, received the lowest coverage during the period studied.

Newsweek provided more violent pictures for such regions as Asia and Africa than for European countries. It ignored the Pacific Islands/Australia/New Zealand, and international organizations, while giving Westen Europe comparatively larger coverage. When nations in the Third World were combined together (including those in Latin America, Middle East, Asia, and Africa), it was clear that Newsweek contained more violent pictures than non-violent photos for these regions.

Table 5 About Here

Table 6 shows the amount of space devoted to individual countries. Some Third World countries, such as Lebanon, Mozambique, South Africa, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, received more violent-oriented pictures than non-violent photos. The biggest gap was in photos about Bangladesh, with 481 square inches of violent pictures in three years compared a mere 10 square inches of non-violent photos from both magazines.

On the other hand, most developed nations enjoyed a better treatment as shown in Table 6. The United Kingdom received extremely large amount of non-violent pictures than any other countries, particularly from Newsweek. Vatican City also had large treatment from Newsweek about non-violent pictures (mostly religious). In addition, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, all obtained good coverage

for non-violent pictures. The only exception for Western Europe was Northern Ireland, which had a larger proportion of violent pictures due to its internal conflicts.

Table 6 About Here

Discussion and Conclusion

A sampling of 60 issues of Time and Newsweek in 1971, 1976, and 1980 revealed the content of news pictures about foreign nations in newsmagazines. It was found in this study that, generally speaking, many of the Third World countries received more violent than non-violent photos. This study also found that regions such as Latin America, Africa, and the Pacific Islands/Australia/New Zealand all held relatively small amount of attention by photos; Asia had comparatively larger amount of news pictures, but the proportion of violent pictures was high compared to non-violent photos. On the contrary, Western Europe was treated with more pictures and most of them were non-violent related.

The most broadly used subject in both magazines was human interest, or a type of so-called "soft news."[34] Although this theme of human interest today still holds the highest percentage of pictures among all subjects, the trend obviously is changing at least in Time magazine--its proportion of violent photos increased almost one-third in the last ten years. Pictures of disasters in Time magazine has also doubled in 1980 compared to the figure in 1971. For Newsweek, however, more pictures about the subject of human interest in foreign nations were produced in

the last decade. Does this mean that these two magazines had maintained different editorial policies concerning the subject of news pictures about international affairs? Probably so. According to the findings obtained in this study, this difference was particularly significant in recent years.

In regard to the source of news pictures, this study showed that the importance of photo agencies has greatly increased in the last decade. The situation also seems to affect the number and importance of "stringers". As Tedeschi said, today's photo agencies not only "publish" photos, sell them to potential buyers (mostly newspapers and magazines), but also serve as the "marketing arm for individual photographers, acting as their contact point with the media and controlling the sale and handling photographs."[35] In other words, many freelance photographers have given up their "independent" status and joined news photo agencies simply because these agencies could handle all the contracting and executive affairs for them.

In a sense, this paper only tries to present a general picture of the situation and further studies on news photographs should be encouraged. For example, analyses about how newsmagazines used pictures in one or a number of events may help us see what types of news pictures are mostly used to influence public opinion by the media. By all means, this paper only tries to provide a preliminary study on news pictures. Further work on this topic will certainly help us know better about the elements of news pictures and about the factors influencing the flow of news pictures. ###

Footnotes

1 For example, see George Gerbner and George Marvanyu, "The Many Worlds of the World's Press," Journal of Communication 27:52-66 (Winter 1977); also see John A. Lent and Shanti Rao, "A Content Analysis of National Media Coverage of Asian News and Information," Gazette 25: 17-22 (1979).

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7 Fred Fedler, et al. "Changes in Wording of Cutlines Fail to Reduce Photographs' Offensiveness," Journalism Quarterly 59(4):633 (1982).

8 MacLean and Kao's article also found that "pictures with the most liked and the most disliked subject matter also tend to be those with which our respondents said aroused the most emotion." See MacLean and Kao, op cit., p. 232.

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10 Ibid., p. 65.

11 Herbert J. Gans, Deciding What's News (New York: Vintage Books, 1979), p. 4.

12 John W.C. Johnston, E. J. Slawski, and W.W. Bowman, The News People (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976), p. 224.

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15 Lee, op cit., p. 52.

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17 Lee, ibid., p. 53.

18 Lazarsfeld, op cit.

19 See, International Press Institute, The News From Russia (Zurich: IPI, 1952); International Press Institute, The Flow of News (Zurich: IPI, 1953); International Press Institute, The News From the Middle East (Zurich: IPI, 1954); International Press Institute, News in Asia (Zurich: IPI, 1956).

20 See Wilbur Schramm, One Day in the World's Press (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1960). Schramm's more recent study (co-authored by Erwin Atwood) was completed in 1980 with similar type of research, see W. Schramm and Erwin Atwood, Circulation of News in the Third World: A Study of Asia (Hong Kong: The Chinese University Press, 1981).

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25 Al Hester, "Inter Press Service: News For and About the Third World," in John A. Lent (ed.), Third World Mass Media: Issues, Theory, and Research (Williamsburg, Va.: College of William and Mary, 1979).

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29 K. Kyoon Hur, "Empirical Research on International News Flow: Current Status and Methodological Suggestions for Future Research," unpublished manuscript, College of Communication, The University of Texas at Austin, 1983, p. 7.

30 Johan Galtung and Mari H. Ruge, "The Structure of Foreign News," Journal of Peace Research 2:64-91 (1965).

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32 The results of coder reliability check were as follows: section, 100%; subject, 80%; country, 98%; size, 82%; thus, an average of 91.6% were obtained.

33 This category was revised from James Larson's original design. For more detailed description see James Larson, "America's Window on the World: U.S. Network Television Coverage of International Affairs, 1972-76," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Standord University, 1978.

34 James Fosdick, "Picture Content and Source in Four Daily Newspapers," Journalism Quarterly 46:368-9 (Summer 1969).

35 Tony Tedeschi, "Pictures Worth Thousands," American Way (October 1982), p. 216.

Table 1: Subject of News Photos of Foreign Nations in Two Newsmagazines (by case)*

	TIME	NEWSWEEK
VIOLENT PICTURES	31.2%	25.1%
Social/Political Conflicts	12.8	11.9
Armed Conflicts	12.2	7.8
Disasters	6.2	5.4
NON-VIOLENT PICTURES	69.0%	74.9%
Government/ Political/ Diplomatic Affairs	28.9	30.6
Business/Economics/ Finance	3.8	6.3
Environment/ Architecture	2.1	1.4
Technology/ Science/Medicine	2.9	3.9
Human Interest	31.3	32.7
TOTAL**	100.2%	100.0%
(Total Case)	665	588

*X^2=12.89170, df=7, NS

**fractions due to rounding-off

Table 2: Subject of News Pictures of Foreign Nations by Year (in square inches)

	TIME			NEWSWEEK		
	1971	1976	1980	1971	1976	1980
VIOLENT PICTURES	34.4%	31.3%	42.6%	41.9%	23.9%	22.0%
Social/Political Conflicts	11.7	11.9	16.9	26.3	9.3	8.4
Armed Conflicts	15.7	13.5	10.5	7.5	9.1	6.9
Disasters	7.1	5.8	15.2	8.1	5.5	6.7
NON-VIOLENT PICTURES	65.6	68.7	57.4	58.1	76.1	78.0
Government/ Political/ Diplomatic Affairs	22.6	17.7	23.0	18.4	14.5	22.1
Business/Economics/ Finance	4.0	2.5	2.1	8.1	15.6	3.2
Environment/ Architecture	3.4	3.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.1
Technology/ Science/Medicine	3.1	1.5	3.6	10.1	1.6	1.4
Human Interest	32.5	43.9	28.2	20.5	42.9	50.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Total square inches)	(3049)	(2858)	(2378)	(2240)	(3058)	(2669)

Table 3: Sources of News Pictures in Two Newsmagazines by Year

	TIME[a]			NEWSWEEK[b]		
	1971	1976	1980	1971	1976	1980
Staff Photo	9.2%	6.2%	8.0%	8.6%	12.8%	3.7%
Wire Photo	25.6	27.0	24.1	30.3	26.6	30.5
Photo Agency	24.6	27.0	38.5	30.3	30.3	40.2
Government Sources	1.0	—	3.4	—	1.6	0.6
Other Magazines	2.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	—	—
Other Newspapers	1.9	8.4	5.7	5.4	7.4	3.0
Archives	2.4	1.7	—	0.5	0.5	3.0
Independent Photographers	32.4	23.0	19.0	20.0	19.1	17.7
Other Sources	—	6.2	0.6	3.8	1.6	1.2
TOTAL*	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
(Total case)	207	178	174	185	188	164

[a] $X^2 = 59.97716$, df=16, $p < .001$

[b] $X^2 = 31.50862$, df=16, $p < .05$

*Fractions due to rounding-off (pictures without sources were excluded)

Table 4: Sources of News Pictures in Two Newsmagazines by Theme

	TIME[a]		NEWSWEEK[b]	
	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures
Staff Photo	7.3%	8.2%	5.0%	9.8%
Wire Photo	31.8	22.6	34.5	27.1
Photo Agency	33.5	27.9	37.4	31.9
Government Sources	—	2.1	0.7	0.8
Other Magazines	—	2.1	1.4	—
Other Newspapers	6.7	4.5	7.2	4.8
Archives	1.1	1.6	—	1.8
Independent Photographers	18.4	28.4	11.5	21.6
Other Sources	1.1	2.6	2.2	2.3
TOTAL*	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1
(Total case)	179	380	139	398

[a] $X^2 = 20.4512$, df=8, $p < .01$

[b] $X^2 = 20.4288$, df=8, $p < .01$

*Fractions due to rounding-off; pictures without sources were excluded

Table 5: Geographical Origins of Foreign News Pictures in Two Newsmagazines by Subject in Three Years

	TIME		NEWSWEEK	
	(square inches)		(square inches)	
	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures
Western Europe[a]	986 (28%)	2476 (72%)	431 (11%)	3424 (89%)
Eastern Europe[b]	310 (37%)	522 (63%)	337 (31%)	739 (69%)
Latin America	147 (33%)	300 (67%)	81 (26%)	228 (74%)
Middle East	414 (43%)	557 (57%)	392 (42%)	543 (58%)
Asia[c]	700 (53%)	621 (47%)	707 (69%)	315 (31%)
Africa	360 (51%)	350 (49%)	246 (52%)	225 (48%)
North America[d]	0	103(100%)	16 (9%)	148 (91%)
Pacific Islands/ Australia/ New Zealand	7 (2%)	282 (98%)	—	22(100%)
International Organization	—	66(100%)	—	33(100%)
TOTAL*	2936 (35%)	5277 (65%)	2208 (28%)	5687 (72%)

[a] Western Europe includes Japan

[b] Eastern Europe includes China and Cuba

[c] Asia excludes China and Japan

[d] North America includes only Canada

* unknown cases not included

TABLE 6: Country Origins of News Photos in Two Newsmagazines by Subject

	TIME (square inches)		NEWSWEEK (square inches)	
	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures
Afghanistan	94	17	18	0
Algeria	0	1	0	1
Angola	23	30	5	8
Argentina	0	1	8	1
Australia	0	27	0	13
Austria	0	91	0	29
Bangladesh	49	0	432	10
Belgium	13	14	0	0
Bhudan	0	4	0	0
Bolivia	15	2	18	0
Brazil	20	111	15	11
Cambodia	18	19	9	9
Canada	0	103	16	148
Chile	47	28	0	102
China (Peking)	27	219	144	215
Columbia	16	0	0	0
Cuba	100	0	73	95
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	6
Denmark	0	9	9	0
Egypt	13	77	14	72
El Salvador	11	14	0	5
Fiji Islands	0	13	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	15
France	15	589	53	328
Germany (E)	12	27	0	9
Germany (W)	34	97	0	92
Greece	9	0	0	21
Guatemala	16	7	0	0
Guinea	0	20	0	0
Haiti	0	10	0	0
Hong Kong	0	8	0	28
India	86	370	27	24
Indonesia	0	12	0	9
Iran	106	74	104	158
Iraq	0	17	0	10
Ireland (North)	376	62	188	62
Ireland	0	0	30	238
Israel	122	220	142	189
Italy	279	203	15	163
Ivory Coast	0	23	0	0
Jamaica	8	0	15	18
Japan	12	358	16	224
Jordan	0	25	0	10
Korea (S)	61	12	117	74
Laos	58	8	15	0
Lebanon	112	76	105	12

Table 6 cont'd

	TIME		NEWSWEEK	
	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures	Violent Pictures	Non-Violent Pictures
Liberia	1	6	36	12
Libya	0	0	0	8
Luxembourg	0	30	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	15
Mali	0	9	0	0
Malta	0	24	0	0
Mexico	0	60	25	17
Monaco	0	0	0	32
Moracco	0	24	0	5
Mozambique	77	0	19	0
Namibia	0	9	0	0
Netherlands	58	91	15	47
New Zealand	7	0	0	9
Nicaragua	0	0	0	54
Niger	0	9	0	0
Pakistan	172	26	8	96
Panama	0	19	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	15
The Philippines	13	42	0	0
PLO	49	40	19	23
Poland	106	54	8	68
Portugal	0	11	0	0
Puerto Rico	14	23	0	5
Quarta	0	0	0	8
Rhodesia	81	83	76	93
Rumania	0	6	0	5
Saudi Arabia	12	27	8	34
Singapore	0	0	0	8
Somalia	0	22	0	0
South Africa	177	61	51	30
Spain	15	25	17	87
Spainsh Sahara	0	0	37	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	9
Sudan	0	0	0	10
Sweden	15	71	0	53
Switzerland	0	14	0	2
Syria	0	0	0	5
Tahiti	0	242	0	0
Tanzania	0	14	0	17
Thailand	12	0	4	0
Turkey	24	40	52	20
Uganda	0	58	22	38
UK	110	682	36	1479
USSR	65	203	111	279
Vatican City	26	65	0	532
Venezuela	0	5	0	0
Vietnam(N)	0	22	24	2
Vietnam (S)	125	81	49	46
Yeman (S)	0	0	0	14
Yugoslavia	0	13	1	62
Int'l organization	0	66	0	33